

Assessment of the performances of building energy retrofit using sensor networks for the monitoring of energy consumption and usages

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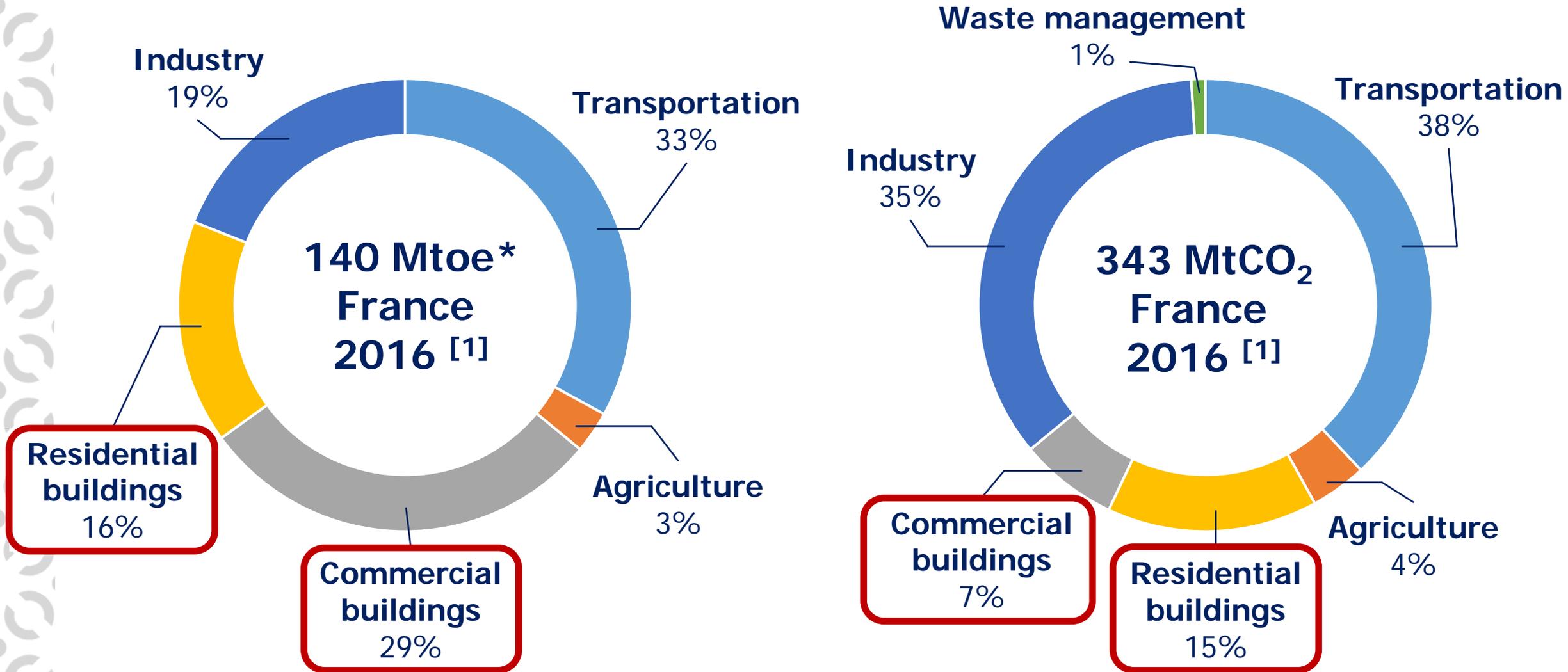
Marne et Chantier Habitat

- 1. Introduction and context**
- 2. Research project summary**
- 3. Sensor network**
- 4. Performance gap in a deep energy retrofit context**
- 5. Conclusions**



1. Introduction and context

Energy and environmental balance by end-use in France



[1] ADEME, 2018.

* Mtoe : million tons of oil equivalent

Tools for building energy efficiency : *Règlementation Thermique*

Règlementation Thermique (RT) – Thermal Regulation

⇒ Since 1974

⇒ 2020 : includes environmental aspects

Targets

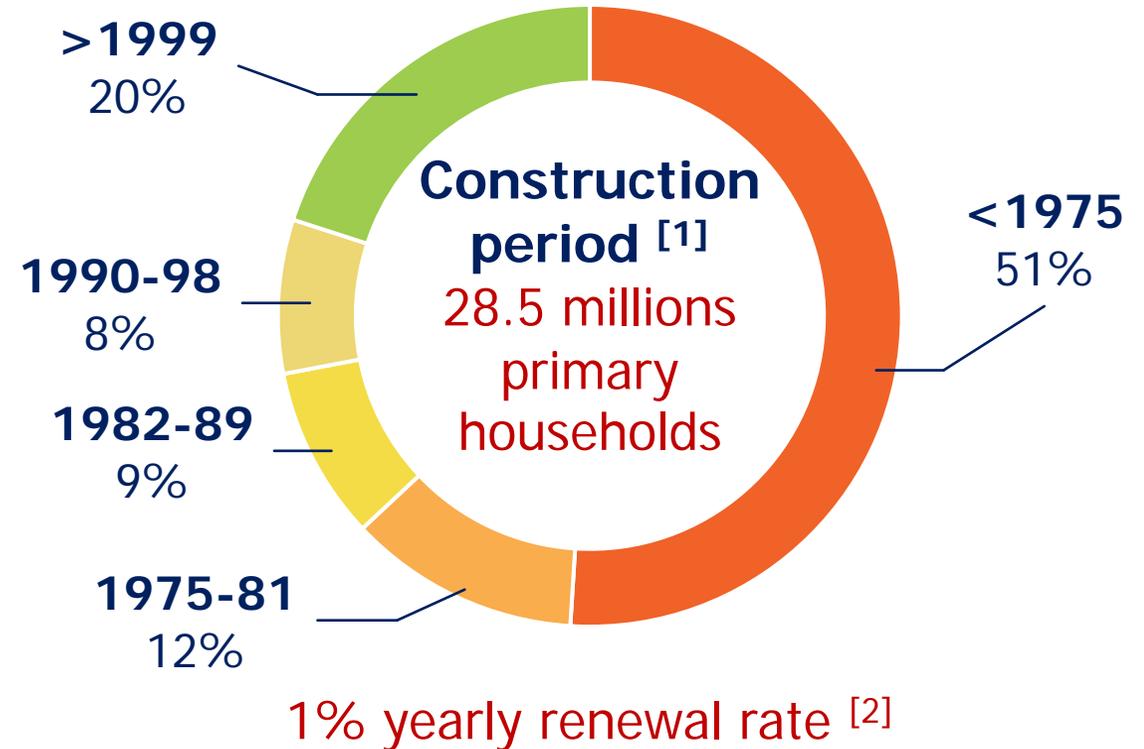
⇒ Residential and commercial buildings

⇒ New buildings

⇒ Existing buildings (retrofit) since 2007

[1] ADEME, 2018.

[2] PACTE, 2017.

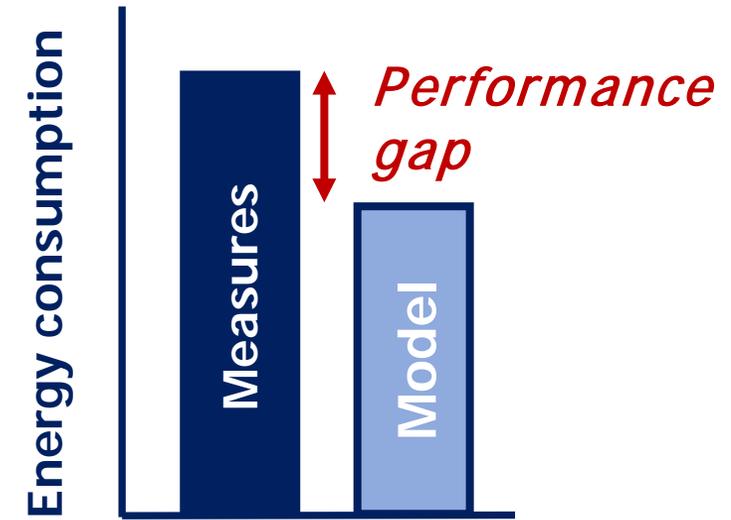
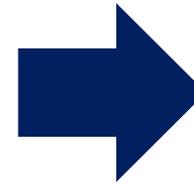
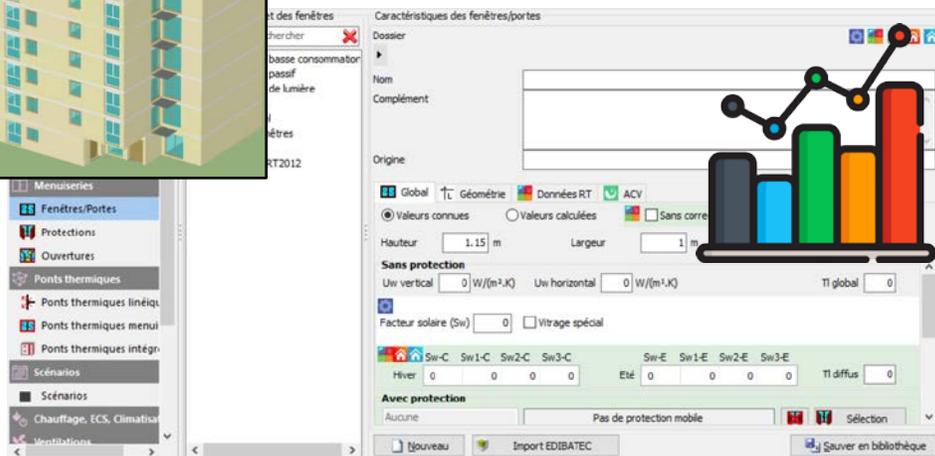


 **Need for efficient energy retrofit**

Energy performance gap



Building energy model



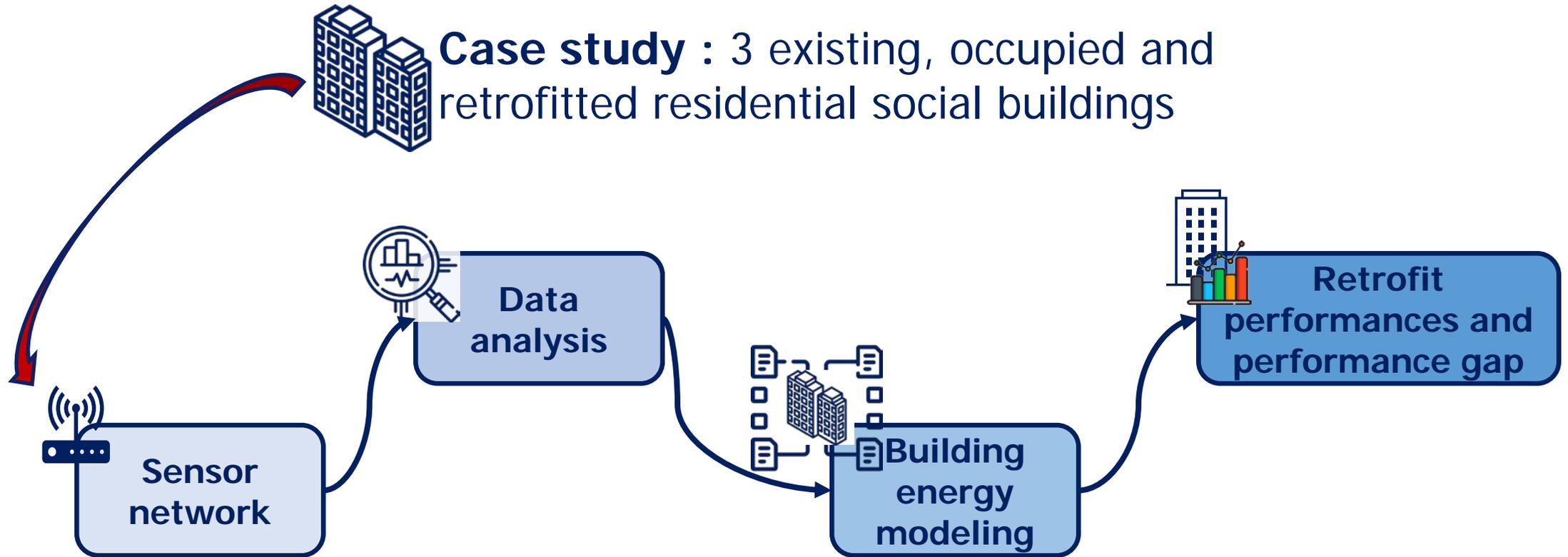
Definition : “A **significant difference between predicted** (computed) energy performance of buildings **and actual measured energy use** once **buildings are operational.**” [3]

Research question

How do we study and decrease the performance gap to ensure the performance of retrofit campaigns ?

2. Research project summary

Assessment and study of energy performance gap in a deep energy retrofit context



Description of the case study



- ⇒ 3 residential buildings
- ⇒ 63 social housings
- ⇒ Built in 1974
- ⇒ Living area: 3,825 m²
- ⇒ Central heating and DHW*

Deep energy retrofit over 2020-2021

Building envelope, windows and doors, ventilation system, heaters, new central geothermal hot water system

3. Sensor network

To characterize energy consumption, IEQ and occupants' behavior

Descriptive summary of the sensor network



Measurements

- ⇒ Buildings & systems
- ⇒ 8 housings
- ⇒ Local weather

179 sensors
Over 3 years of supervision



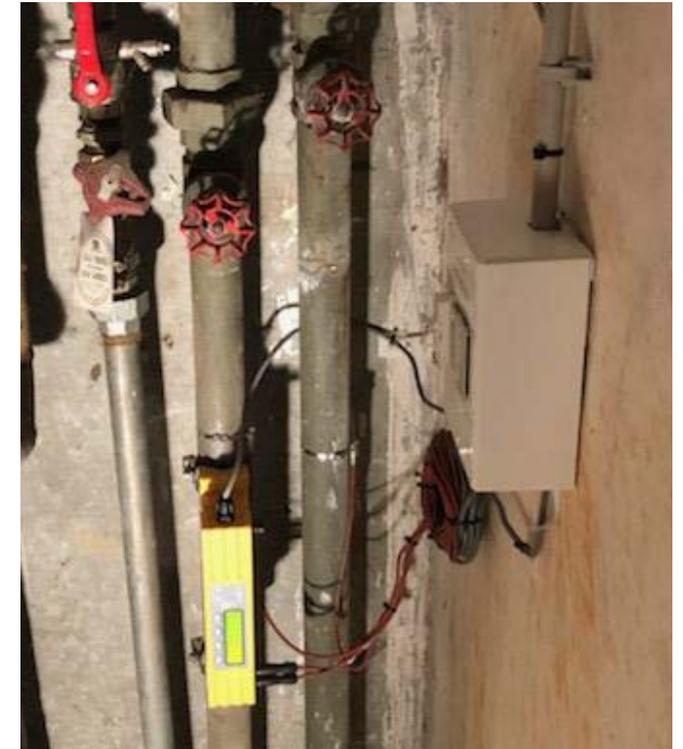
Targets

- ⇒ Energy consumption
Heating, DHW, electricity, natural gas
- ⇒ Indoor environment quality (IEQ)
- ⇒ Occupants' behaviors
- ⇒ Local weather



Data collection

- ⇒ Wireless
Radio (LoRa) & cellular (GPRS) networks
- ⇒ Acquisition: 1-minute to 1-hour time-step



Thermal energy meter
Heating/DHW energy
consumption at building scale

Examples of sensors

Electricity et natural gas



Pulse sensor for Linky smart meter



Sensor with clamp ampere meters for electric switchboard



Pulse sensor for Gazpar smart meter

Examples of sensors

Heaters and DHW



Surface temperature of heaters



Surface temperature of DHW pipes

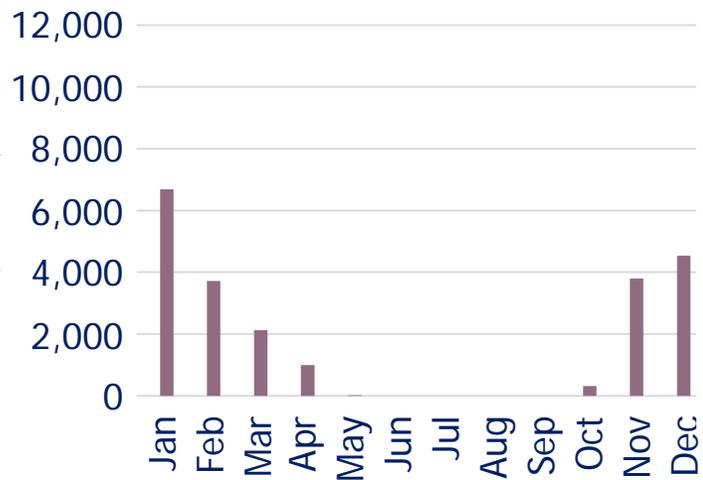


4. Analysis of the energy performance gap in a deep energy retrofit context

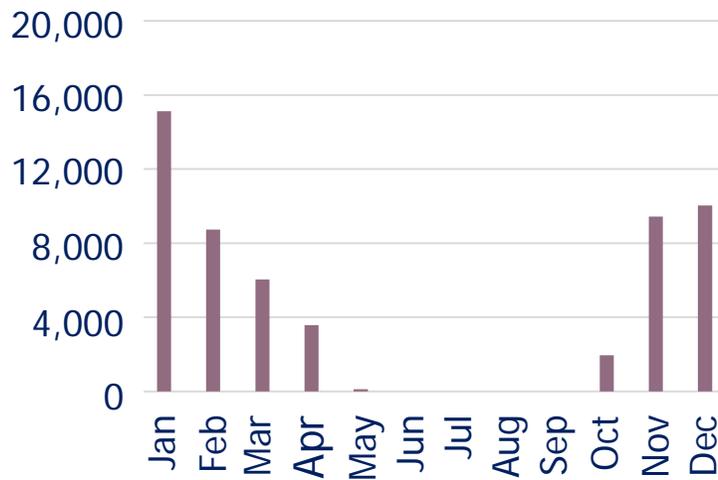
Heating period
2021-2022

Heating energy consumption Measures vs. models

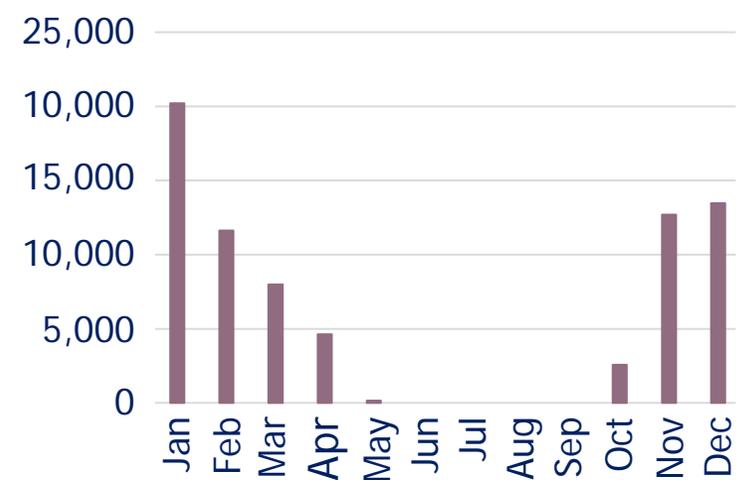
Heating energy
consumption
(kWh)



Building 1



Building 2



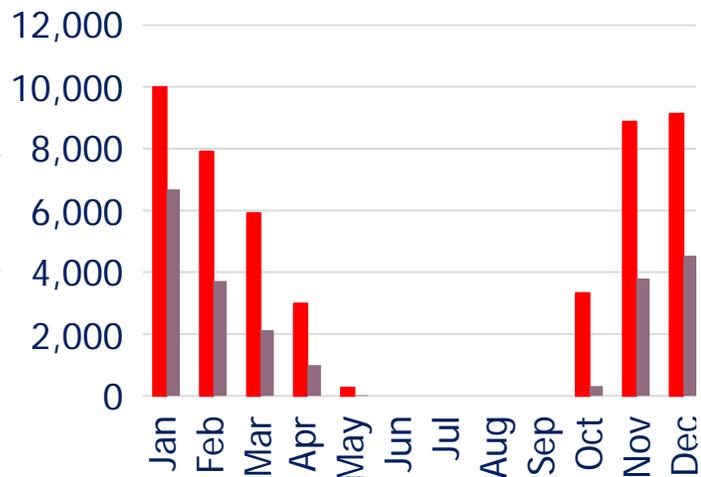
Building 3

Building energy models	22,182 kWh	55,019 kWh	73,307 kWh
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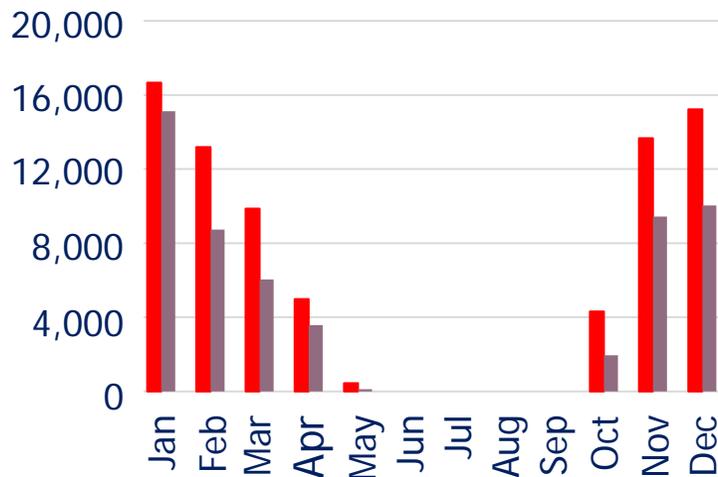
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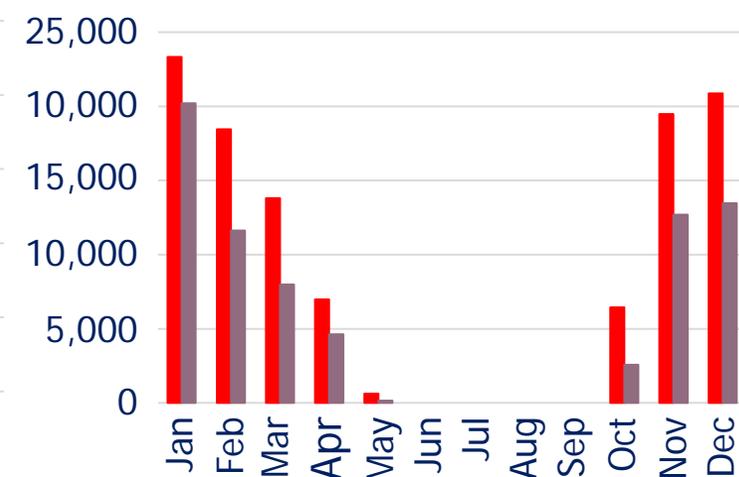
Heating energy
consumption
(kWh)



Building 1



Building 2

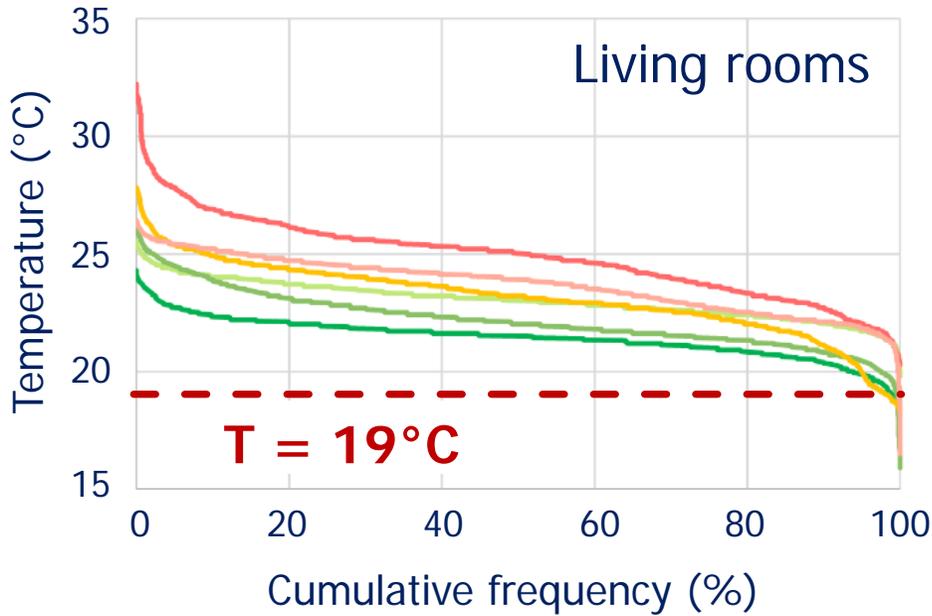


Building 3

Measures	48,400 kWh		78,346 kWh		110,005 kWh	
Building energy models	22,182 kWh	-54%	55,019 kWh	-30%	73,307 kWh	-33%

➔ Large gap between energy models and measures

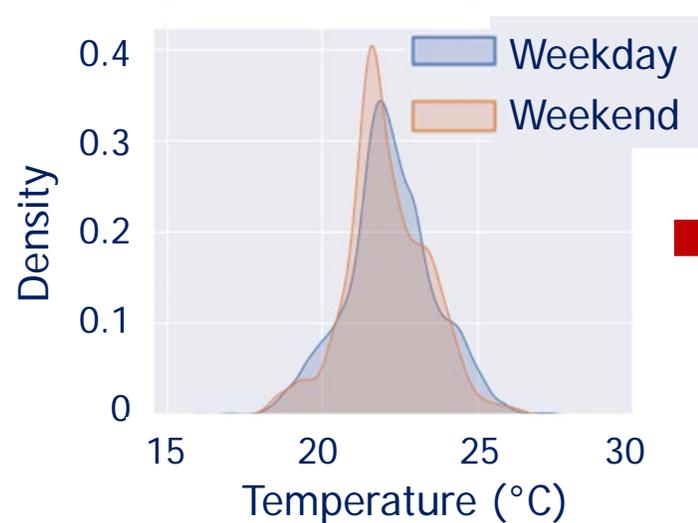
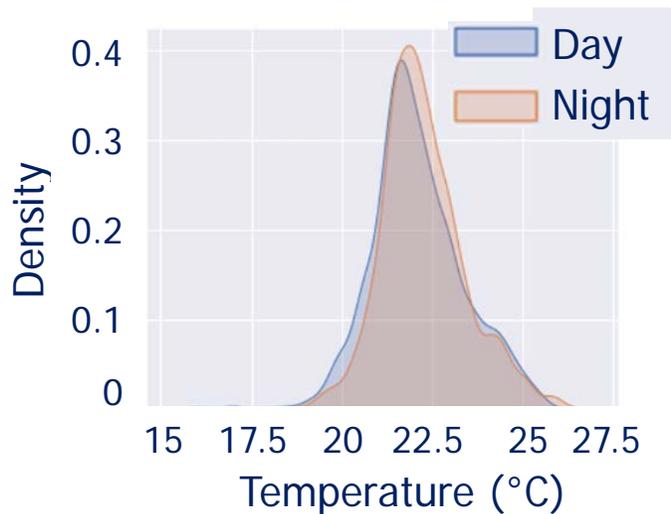
Data analysis: indoor temperature



	Average (°C)
B1/2	21.4
B1/3	23.0
B2/0	22.2
B2/5	23.1
B3/0	24.9
B3/2	23.7

Indoor temperature > 19°C

Apartment B2/0 (GF)

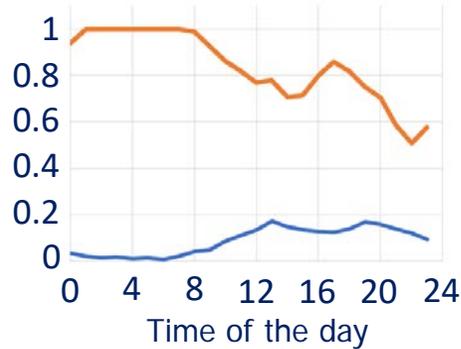


No heating regulation

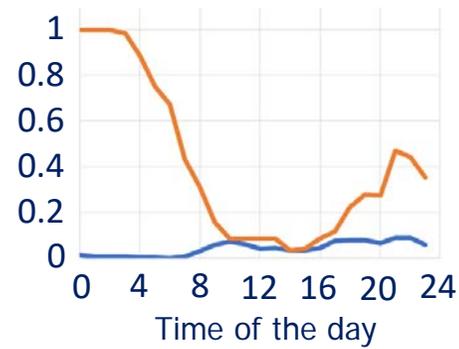
Data analysis: window opening

Opening duration (hours)

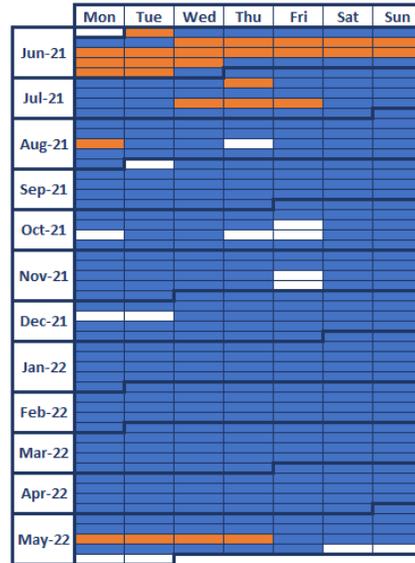
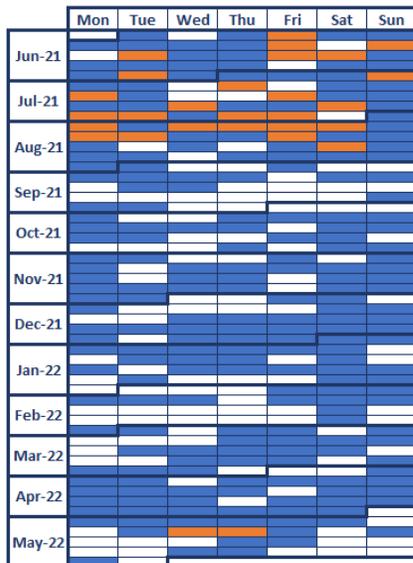
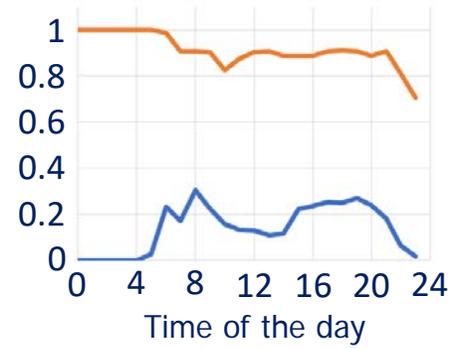
B1/2 Living Room



B1/3 Living Room



B2/0 Living Room



Large variety of occupants' behaviors

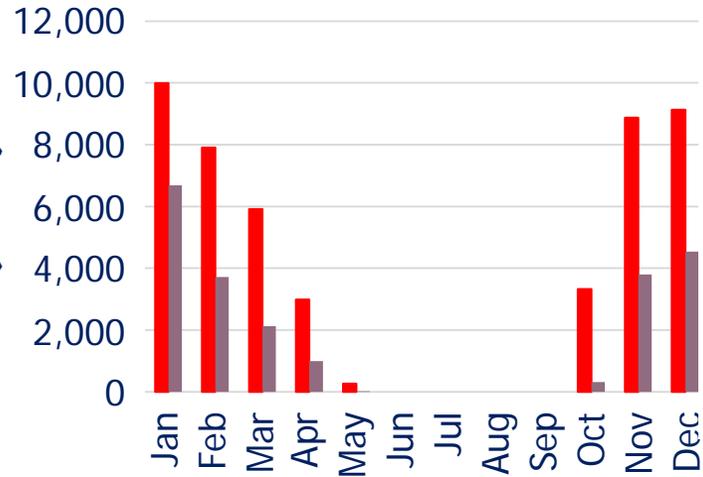


Significant impact on heating and building energy consumption

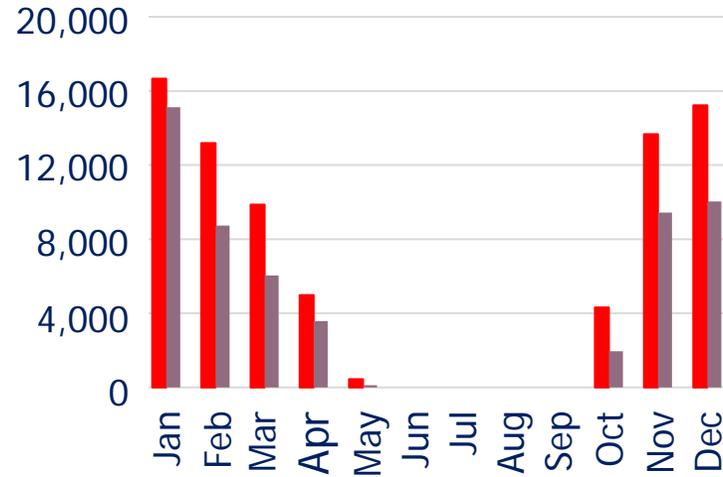
Heating period
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Heating energy consumption Measures vs. models

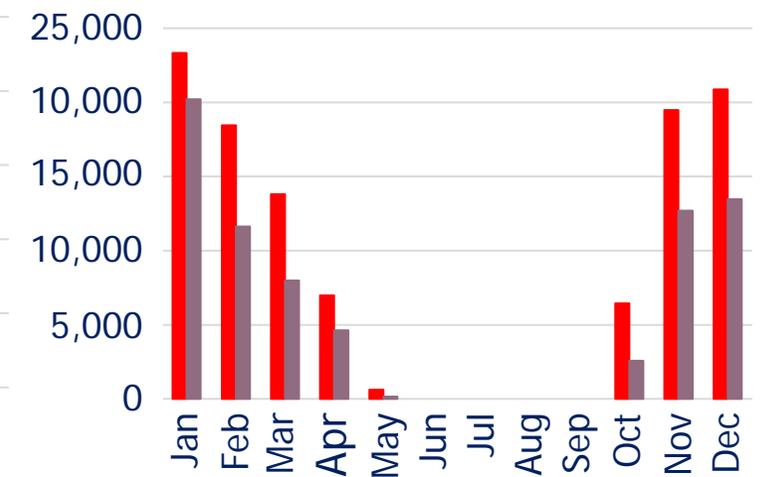
Heating energy
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Measures	48,400 kWh		78,346 kWh		110,005 kWh	
Building energy models	22,182 kWh	-54%	55,019 kWh	-30%	73,307 kWh	-33%
Pre-retrofit regulatory study	67,135 kWh	+39%	96,244 kWh	+23%	110,585 kWh	+0,5%

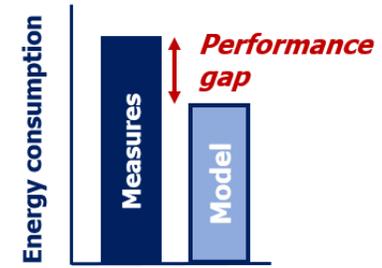
5. Conclusions

Conclusions

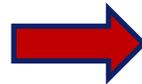
Efficient energy retrofit



Decrease the performance gap



Instrumentation protocols



- ⇒ Characterization of usages
- ⇒ Monitoring of IEQ and energy consumption
- ⇒ Assessing and **ensuring** performances of retrofit campaigns

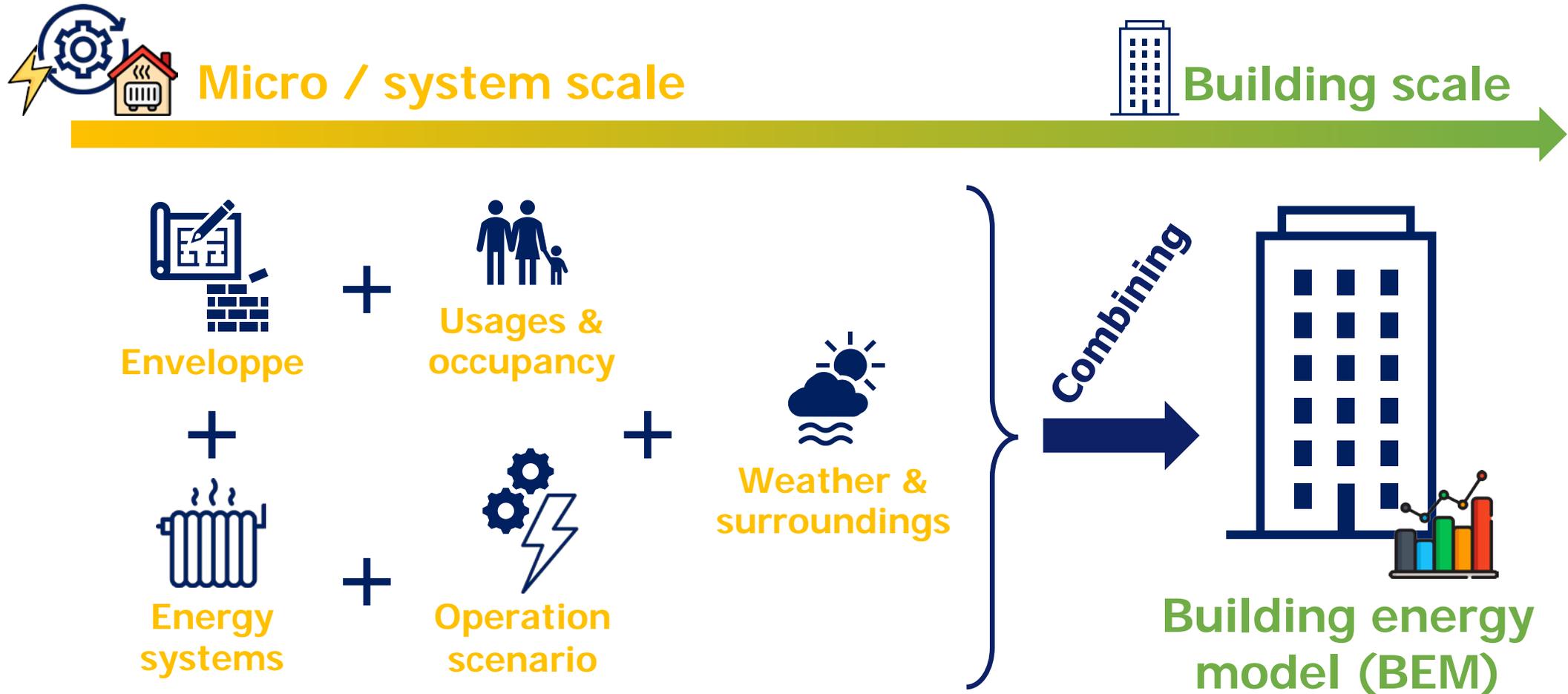
Incentive towards the massification of global retrofit actions



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

Assessing building energy consumption and performances

« Bottom-up » building energy modeling



Tools for efficient building energy retrofit



Regulatory tools

- ⇒ *Règlementation Thermique*
- ⇒ *Plan de Rénovation Energétique de l'Habitat (2013)* [4]
- ⇒ *Décret Tertiaire (2019)* [5]



Technological tools

- ⇒ European directive on smart meters (*France : Linky, Gazpar*) [6]
- ⇒ Internet of Things IoT, Building Energy Management Systems BEMS (GTB/GTC)

Strategies to target performance gap decrease [7]

Field data collection
and analysis

Characterization of
energy-related behaviors

[4] ADEME (PREH), 2018.

[5] Ministère de la Transition Ecologique, 2019.

[6] P. Zou et al., 2018.

[7] F. Tounquet, C. Alaton, 2020.